

# Nutrition & Food Security

## 2014 ANNUAL GLOBAL OVERVIEW

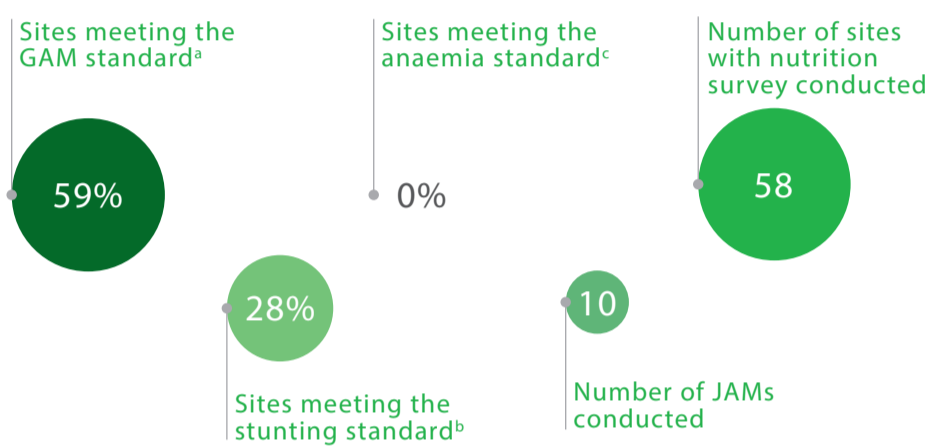
Adequate food security, nutrition and care practices contribute to healthy growth and development of young children, making them more resistant to disease and much less likely to die from common childhood ailments. The dire WFP funding situation adversely affected the food security situation as ration reductions were extremely common. Over half of the operations were affected, some by cuts of up to 50% of the ration. The target of  $\leq 10\%$  Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was reached in 59% of refugee sites measured in 2014. Stunting, which denotes longer term nutritional deficits, met standards of  $< 20\%$  in 22% of sites surveyed in 2014. Childhood anaemia

failed to meet standards of  $< 20\%$  in any sites measured in 2014. Nonetheless, some achievement towards reducing prevalence was made in all three indicators. Investment in, amongst others, infant and young child feeding, intersectoral collaboration and staffing in emergency operations has been partially responsible for these achievements.

In addition work was pursued in cash and vouchers, efforts to promote self-reliance in protracted refugee situations were scaled up, and socio-economic targeting of food assistance was piloted.

### NUTRITION & FOOD SECURITY PROFILE

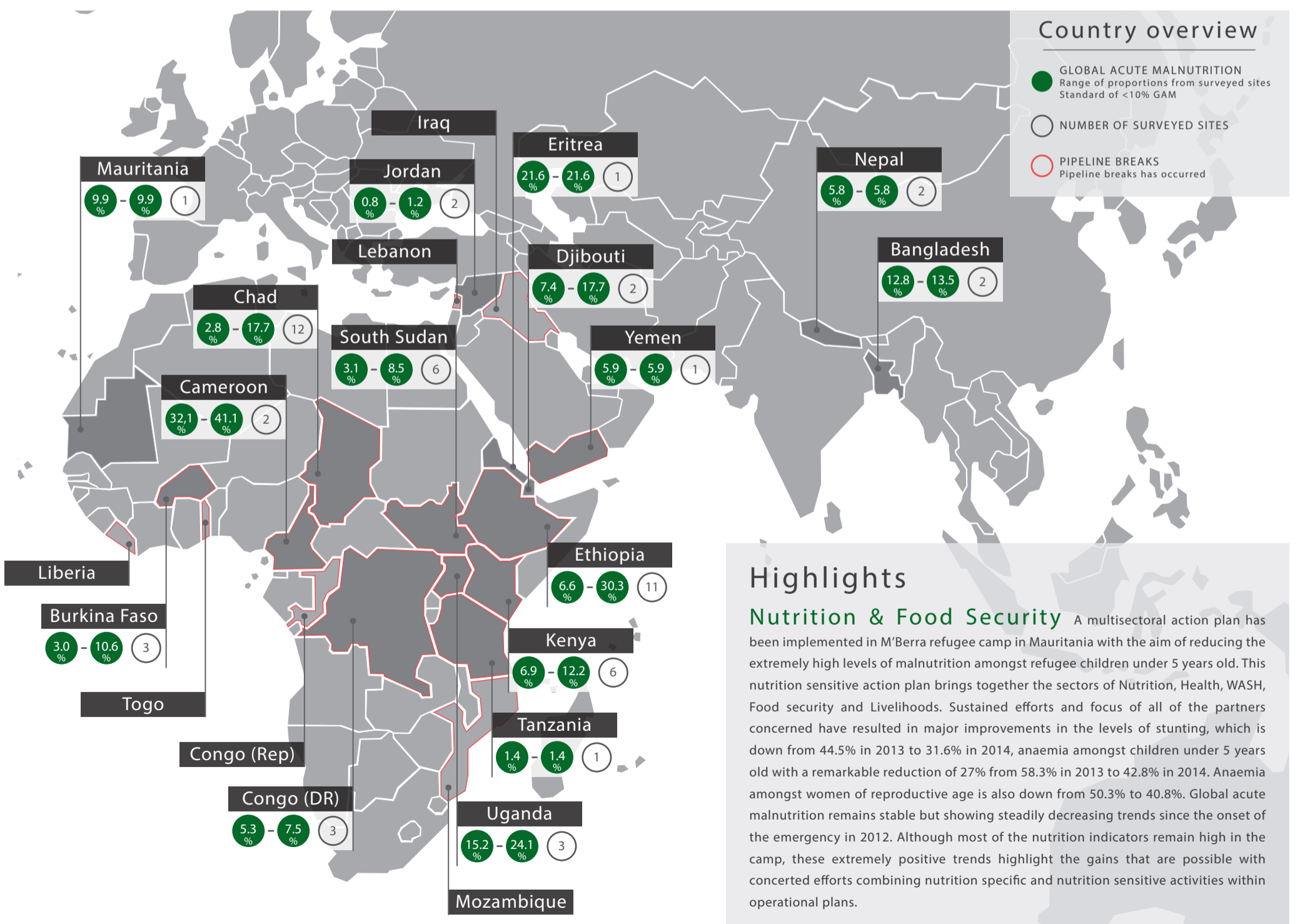
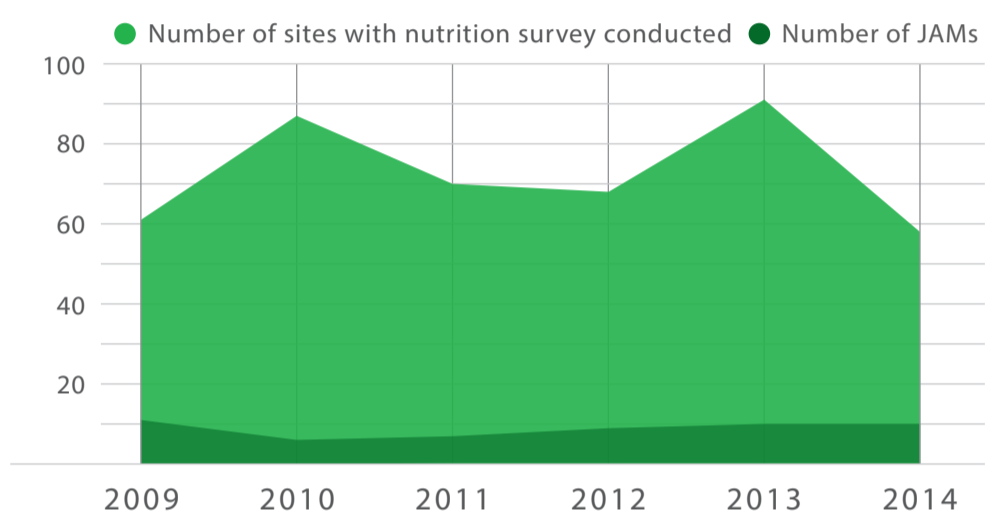
Proportion of surveyed sites



Number of sites included in analyses a) 58, b) 46, c) 53

### NUTRITION SURVEY & JAM TRENDS

Number conducted globally



### Highlights

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A multisectoral action plan has been implemented in M'Berra refugee camp in Mauritania with the aim of reducing the extremely high levels of malnutrition amongst refugee children under 5 years old. This nutrition sensitive action plan brings together the sectors of Nutrition, Health, WASH, Food security and Livelihoods. Sustained efforts and focus of all of the partners concerned have resulted in major improvements in the levels of stunting, which is down from 44.5% in 2013 to 31.6% in 2014, anaemia amongst children under 5 years old with a remarkable reduction of 27% from 58.3% in 2013 to 42.8% in 2014. Anaemia amongst women of reproductive age is also down from 50.3% to 40.8%. Global acute malnutrition remains stable but showing steadily decreasing trends since the onset of the emergency in 2012. Although most of the nutrition indicators remain high in the camp, these extremely positive trends highlight the gains that are possible with concerted efforts combining nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive activities within operational plans.